

**Promised Revelations Relative to the Murder of General Prim.**  
By Cable to the News.  
LONDON, July 30.—The Times' San Francisco correspondent relates a recent incident which occurred in court at Madrid, where prisoners connected with the assassination of General Prim (accused of whom criminal proceedings have been dragging along for five years) were arraigned. Jose Perez stated that if he were placed where he could be thoroughly protected against attempts on his life he would reveal all the facts of the case, which would bring to light the real assassin of Prim. The incident causes much excitement, and probably will be investigated.

**Hayes and the Imprisoned Revenue Agents.**  
By Cable to the News.  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senator Patterson said, yesterday, he believed the administration would back out of the position it has assumed with reference to the revenue agents imprisoned in South Carolina. He says the President told him that there would be no resistance if the State courts refused to give up the agents, because the army could not be used as a posse comitatus, and he did not believe there could be a posse raised in South Carolina in opposition to the decision of its courts. Patterson added: "I told Hayes he would get the necessary troops in the South."

**Drafting a Commercial Treaty.**  
By Cable to the News.  
PARIS, July 30.—The preliminary meeting of the delegates to the Congress for the consideration of a commercial treaty between France and the United States was held yesterday. The draft of a treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at a future meeting. It is proposed that the French government should engage to admit all American productions at the same rates, as are imposed on the productions of the most favored nations, and that the United States should make the same engagements regarding the productions of France. It is also proposed that the duties on imports of raw materials should be reduced, and that the duties on exports of manufactured goods should be increased.

**A Dull Debate.**  
By Cable to the News.  
LONDON, July 30.—The debate in the Commons last night was described on all sides as dull and spiritless. It was adjourned at an early hour. Some persons have expressed the hope that the debate would be concluded to-night, but it is generally expected to close on Thursday. During the speeches of Mr. Balfour (conservative) and Hon. Mr. Ashley (liberal) only three or four members were present and there seemed to be considerable indifference as to the contents of the debate.

**Failures.**  
By Cable to the News.  
CHICAGO, July 30.—The Union Iron Works Company have made an assignment. Liabilities \$215,000; assets \$10,000. It employed a thousand hands.  
Chicago, July 30.—J. H. McVicker, for many years proprietor of McVicker's theatre, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$650,000.

**Defeat of Mexican Revolutionists.**  
By Cable to the News.  
MEXICO, July 30.—A News Brownsville special says, on the 27th Jose Maria Amador, Miguel Palacios, Pedro Martinez, and Estimacio Martinez, revolutionary leaders, with 300 men, attacked the town of Real de Mexico, and were defeated. Amador, Palacios, and Estimacio Martinez were wounded. Escobedo arrived at Monterey on the 23d. He is well treated.

**Getting the Grand Cross.**  
By Cable to the News.  
PARIS, July 30.—On account of connection with the Berlin Congress, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duke and Duchess of Braganza, have received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha received the cross on the 27th, and the Duke of Braganza received it on the 28th. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is the only foreign prince who has received the cross since the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

**A Sharp Discussion.**  
By Cable to the News.  
LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Lords last night a sharp personal discussion took place between Granville and Beaconsfield, relative to the latter's attack on Gladstone. Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Gladstone defended his conduct. The discussion was highly spirited, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

**An Ex-Congressman Mad.**  
By Cable to the News.  
NEW YORK, July 30.—A special from Washington says private letters from Montgomery, Alabama state that ex-Congressman Charles Hayes has challenged A. W. Sellers, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, to fight a duel. Hayes seeks redress for abusive articles which appeared in Sellers' paper.

**Musked Burglars.**  
By Cable to the News.  
BOSTON, July 30.—Sunday night or Monday morning, the office of the Boston Herald, at South Boston, N. J., was entered by three masked burglars, who overpowered and gagged the night watchman and blew open the safe, taking the contents, \$300.

**Proposed Reforms in Egypt.**  
By Cable to the News.  
ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Nubia Pasha who was summoned from Paris by the Khedive to assist him in the establishment of reforms in Egypt, has accepted the post of Minister without a Portfolio.

**The Sultan Ratifies the Treaty.**  
By Cable to the News.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—A special from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has ratified the treaty of Berlin.

**DIGEST OF OPINIONS**  
**Of the Supreme Court, Filed at June Term, 1878, to Appear in 79 N. C. Reports.**  
(Reported for the News by Walter Clark, Esq., Attorney at Law.)  
By SMITH, C. J.:  
66. *Fickey v. Merrimon*, from Buncombe.  
If either counsel becomes dissatisfied with the form of an issue submitted to the jury, and to which he has assented, he should ask for a modification of it before the rendering of the verdict. An issue is sufficient if it is obvious from its words and the charge of the court that the jury understood what they were to pass upon. A question of the court to counsel during the course of the argument which proceeds evidently from a desire to correctly understand the evidence does not vitiate the act of 1796, and is not error unless the court can see that it would tend to prejudice the verdict.

Where it was evidence that the defendant agreed to pay 50 cents on the dollar "if he (the plaintiff) should establish his debt," and the jury found there was no debt, a second issue relative to such scaling of the debt because immaterial. The agreement to take a part in satisfaction of an established debt was inoperative even after payment—though this has since been altered by Acts 1874-75, ch. 178. On the above agreement a partial payment having been made by the defendant, he is entitled to judgment against the plaintiff to recover it back after the finding of the jury that there was no debt. The rendering of a verdict in a civil case in open court, and when the issue is present is regular and proper, though the counsel are absent, especially when the counsel had agreed that the clerk might receive the verdict.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
67. *Cox v. Hardin*, from Watauga.  
Under a proceeding by virtue of the act to restore the records of Watauga county, Acts 1873-74, ch. 19, to set up a judgment, execution, sale of land and sheriff's deed therefor, the persons whose lands are alleged to have been sold under the execution, and the title to which proceeding is intended to perfect ought to be made parties, "being interested in the subject matter" of the action. It seems that a complaint is obnoxious for duplicity which associates distinct and independent causes of action in which there must be defendants having no community of interest. The court here, however, will not consider this exception as it was not taken.

The court above cited, directing that the complaint be amended to conform as prescribed by sec. 116 and 117 of C. P., it was error to render judgment upon a complaint not sworn to as there required. The verification may be by an agent or attorney in the cases mentioned in sec. 117 of C. P., but the *affidavit itself* must show the knowledge, or the grounds of his belief, and the reasons why it is not made by the party himself. Otherwise it is fatally defective.

By SMITH, C. J.:  
68. *State v. Varble* from Rowan.  
A complaint alleged an assignment of the account sued upon, by the creditor to the plaintiff, before action brought and on the trial issues having been submitted including one as to the alleged assignment, the plaintiff failed to prove the assignment and thereupon asked and obtained leave of the court to amend by making the creditor a co-plaintiff. It would seem that an amendment submitted in its effect, substantially substituting a new action, would have entitled the defendant to a mistrial if he had asked it, and that it would be a proper case to impose upon the plaintiff all cost accrued up to date.

When evidence is too indistinct and shadowy to warrant a deduction of an alleged payment and at most if favorably interpreted raises a conjecture or suspicion of the fact it is not error to charge the jury that this was not evidence.  
Where the plaintiff did not testify to any conversation or transaction with the intestate of the defendant (who was administrator), but to a substantive and independent fact, the evidence submitted rendered incompetent cause in association with other matter proved *alibi*, it tended to charge the intestate's estate. *Gray v. Cooper* 65 N. C. 183 cited and affirmed.

By READE, J.:  
69. *State v. Sykes*, from New Hanover.  
Where the defendant's counsel and the Solicitor differed as to the testimony of a witness, and the Judge (Meares), said that "neither was right, and that he would state it to the jury so that it would be moral perjury in them to accept the statement of the defendant's counsel as the correct one." *Hild* By these remarks, his Honor abridged the rights of the defendant's counsel, and impaired his efficiency, and also invaded the province of the jury. These errors were calculated to prejudice the defendant's case, and he is entitled to a new trial.

By READE, J.:  
70. *State v. Parish*, from Wake.  
That a witness made the same or consistent statements on a previous occasion, when not under oath is competent as testimony to remove some doubts as to the witness' impartiality, but is not additional evidence of the fact stated. Hence if a witness is not impeached, evidence that he has previously made the same or consistent statements is not competent. Whether impeached or not a witness, previous consistent statements are not admissible to confirm his evidence. They can only be used when a witness is impeached to support the witness. It is a more palpable error to admit such previous consistent statements as to witness to confirm the evidence of another witness.

By READE, J.:  
71. *State v. Edwards*, from Johnston.  
There being now no arbitrary rule of action of the presiding Judge. A child of tender years ought to be brought to court with great caution, and where there is doubt, the child ought to be excluded. The formal answers to the usual questions as "who made you?" and the like are so easily made that more ought to be required. The capacity of a witness in any given case, whether the witness is competent must be left to the jury. The capacity of the child may be ascertained not only by examining it but other persons who have had the care of it. There is no force in an objection that the Judge be not to caution the jury not to allow themselves to be tampered with.

By READE, J.:  
72. *Whedbee v. Riddick*, from Hertford.  
An assignee of a note after maturity takes it subject to all counterclaims of the maker which accrued prior to notice of the assignment. Where a note is made by a legatee to the executor of the testator, any sum which may be found due the legatee upon a settlement of the estate will constitute a debt due to the legatee independent of any express agreement between the parties. It thus becomes necessary in this action to order an account of the estate of the testator, and of the dealings of the executor therewith, to ascertain how much, if anything, is due the legatee and maker of the note therefrom. The executor is a proper party to such proceeding otherwise he would not be bound by it. The executor, if he choose, is entitled to have all persons interested in the estate made parties so they may be bound. The Superior Court (in term) has thus incidentally jurisdiction to take the administration account.

By RODMAN, J.:  
73. *Sudderth v. McComb*, from Cherokee. *Plaintiff's Appeal*. Where at different times before the war and up to its commencement, the guardian received large sums for his wards in money at par, which in 1863 he had changed into Confederate money, which he then invested in Confederate bonds, the liability of the guardian in such a case, unless good cause shown to excuse him, has been affirmed by this court in so many cases that it is unnecessary to repeat the reasons on which it is based. The apprehension of the guardian in such a case, general public sentiment hostile to all who refused to receive Confederate money in payment of debts does not constitute duress. The duty which a guardian owes to the ward is to preserve his estate as equally high with the law, yet how contemptible would either be who should fashion his action to suit public opinion.

By RODMAN, J.:  
74. *Sudderth v. McComb*, from Cherokee. *Defendant's Appeal*. The same opinion as No. 73.  
By BYNUM, J.:  
75. *Jones v. Riddick*, from Gates. By the common law, it is held to be a general rule, of universal application in civil cases, except in actions for criminal conversation or seduction, or in actions for breach of contract, or in actions for breach of marriage between them and the same proofs which are sufficient to establish the fact of marriage in our State, will be likewise sufficient to establish the same fact when the parties live in another State. Actual marriage need not be shown nor what would be a valid marriage under the laws of such other State.

By BYNUM, J.:  
76. *State v. Bratton v. Davidson*. Even before the adoption of the amendments to the constitution and the act (Laws 1876-77, ch. 241, sec. 6) conferring probate powers in certain cases on the Superior Court, distributees and next of kin could have instituted an action on the administration bond after two years and a failure to account and pay over without having first resorted to the Probate Court for a final account etc. The failure to pay over at the end of two years is of itself a breach of the bond and entitles the parties interested in the settlement of an estate to bring suit upon the administration bond.

By BYNUM, J.:  
77. *Aske v. Cuppert*, from Bertie.  
An action to correct alleged errors in a previous judgment obtained by the defendant against the plaintiff and an assigned *pendente lite* can not be sustained. The remedy is by a motion in the original cause. A motion to correct alleged errors in the judgment when made in the original cause, is too late if not made within one year after the date of the judgment. It is presumed to have been made from the rendition of the judgment, and is not entitled to a year after discovery by him of the alleged errors therein. It is his duty to take notice of all that occurs of the proceedings in the original cause, and to move for a correction of the judgment rendered. It devolves on him to show cause in rebuttal of his presumption. C. P. 132 has no application to a case like this but only applies to amendments made before or at the trial, and not at a time subsequent.

By FAIRCLOTH, J.:  
78. *Jones v. Asford*, from Sampson. Where a note secured by a mortgage, is transferred for value, but without endorsement, and at the time the party transferring the note gives his guarantee in writing for its payment if the transferee fails to recover the money, on said note, *Held*: That after failure to collect upon judgment and execution obtained and issued against the maker of the note, the guarantee can proceed against the guarantor without first proving to the court that the guarantor, after payment, will be subrogated to all the rights of the guarantee against the mortgagee.

By FAIRCLOTH, J.:  
79. *State v. Jones*, from Edgecombe. A prisoner has a right to have his case submitted to the jury in any aspect presented by the evidence. The fact that the State did not insist on a certain theory, applicable to the evidence, which the Solicitor General, in Caswell in company with a negro chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Orange, and under the alliance causing the defeat of the Democratic candidates for the House in Caswell, he was signally defeated, and apparently consigned to oblivion.

By FAIRCLOTH, J.:  
80. *Chastaine v. Coward*, from Jackson. Where a trial by jury is waived and the issues of fact are, by consent, submitted to the court, and the court's findings of fact there being no objections to the admission of any evidence nor to the conduct of the trial must be affirmed.

**Suicides in Public—Remarkable Cases—Strange Fancies of the Actors.**  
New York Times.  
The City of Capron has made, evidently, its best effort to produce the most remarkable instance of suicide ever known, in the case of which we gave particulars on Friday, of Burleigh, who published advertisements that he would deliver a lecture, and at its conclusion would shoot himself on the platform, and who carried out this announcement to the letter, in the presence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the progressive city. In this extraordinary narrative shall be ultimately confirmed, and shown to be entitled to a place in the true history of Capron, she will certainly be entitled to rank higher among the localities of remarkable suicides. Perhaps, the very highest position will be

accorded to her; there have been some instances, elsewhere, quite as weird and startling as that of Burleigh. But it must stand pre-eminent for one very uncommon element—the courting of publicity.

**DISMISSAL PARTNERSHIP.**  
The Jewett case, which occurred in this city a couple of years ago, in which a retiring partner, dissatisfied with the management of the business, seemed to have dashed a grenade on the floor of the counting-room, and to have dissolved the partnership by involving himself and partners in a common destruction, will be remembered as ranking among the remarkable cases, if it was really a case of intended suicide; but the utmost examination of which the case admitted left room to think it may have been an accident. Even Burleigh's project of advertising his suicide, is not altogether novel, for the books narrate that once, in London, a man advertised extensively that he would, upon a certain day, put himself to death in Covent Garden, for the benefit of his wife and family; tickets of admission, a guinea each.

**LASHED TO A ROCKET STICK.**  
A similar courting of publicity is observable in a London case, which occurred in the reign of George III. As that King was one day passing in his carriage through the park to St. James' Palace, he was met by a man, standing close to the rails, watched till the royal carriage came opposite him, then pulled a paper from his pocket addressed to the King, which he stuck upon the rails, and then drew a pistol and shot himself dead. Though the place was crowded with people, they were watching the King, and no one observed the unfortunate man's movements in season to stop him. Investigation showed he was a James Sutherland, of the name of Sutherland, a Scotch Minoree, but had been removed under circumstances which distressed him so much as to derange his mind. It is narrated that nine Chinese servant-girls, by exchanging confidential acquaintances of whom they each witnessed in the families in which they served, became so disheartened with life that they agreed to leave it in company, sewed their clothing together so that they could fall in together, and jumped into the water, and were drowned. There are accounts of a man who accomplished self-destruction by lashing himself to the stick of a large rocket, and of another who did the same by leaping into the crater of Vesuvius.

**FRENCH FANCIES.**  
In Paris, a man, to sacrifice his life, came to the end of his tether, and bears were kept, and before he could be drawn out so much mangled by them that he died within a few hours; expressing, however, much satisfaction. And two lovers, in France, whose parents refused to give them their consent, exchanged a last kiss, and at a signal, each pulled the ribbon which he charged the pistol that the other held, and they fell dead together. Joint suicides of lovers have not been uncommon, but few have been as sentimentally planned as this one. One of the most extraordinary attempts at suicide upon record is that made by Lovat, a resident of little village in the Fenestry of Belluno in 1846. He was insane on religious subjects, and conceived the idea of imitating upon his own person the crucifixion of our Saviour. He constructed within his lodging-room a wooden cross, and attached himself with nails, round a crown of thorns, etc. Anticipating that he could not easily nail himself to his cross, he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam, and from his hands he hung a leaden weight. He then assumed his crown of thorns, removed his clothing, and girded his loins with a white cloth, wounded his side with a knife, and introducing himself into the net, nailed his two feet to the cross. The cross was placed at the last he succeeded, by a series of ingeniously prearranged contrivances, in swinging the cross, with himself upon it, out at the window, so that it counted the villagers as they came out of their houses to see him. He was, however, taken down and cured of his wounds, though not of his melancholy.

**THE CANVASS IN ORANGE.**  
Turner's Work of Disorganization—Reprehensible Character of His Speeches—Radicals Bolstering Him Up.  
Correspondence of the News.  
HILLSBORO, July 29.  
The campaign in Orange, which closes to-morrow, acquiesces, interest with the very active zeal which the maintained Democratic ascendancy by the infidelity of the man who once assumed to be the leader of the party, not only in the county, but in the State. Pleasant to admit. It had been thought impossible for Josiah Turner to survive the self-inflicted injury of two years ago. When after declining the tender of a nomination to the Senate, he indignantly refused to accept the nomination of Maj. John W. Graham, and allying himself unreservedly with the Radicals, and disgracing himself by a campaign in Caswell in company with a negro chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Orange, and under the alliance causing the defeat of the Democratic candidates for the House in Caswell, he was signally defeated, and apparently consigned to oblivion.

**THE PRIMARY ELECTION PLAN.**  
He is not the man to feel shame or admit defeat; and for more than a year past he has been busy shaping men and circumstances to another attempt on popular favor. His primary election theory, by 1868, he expected to use advantageously both the Republican and Democratic votes, was one of his measures most confidently relied on at first. That was a trick soon abandoned, but he was never left sight of, for when he mounts a hobby, he never dismounts, even after it has died under him.

**TRYING TO PACK THE CONVENTION.**  
His next was in shaping popular opinion so as to give him control in the township meetings, and secure him a majority of delegates in the convention to be held in Hillsboro in May. Packed conventions are the subjects of his daily denunciations; but no one worked more indefatigably to pack this convention than he did. He failed; for when the convention did meet on the 18th of May, he received only 32 out of 90 votes cast. He anticipated the result; for before the convention was organized, he addressed the populace assembled in front of the court house, and announced his determination to

appeal to the people if he did not receive the nomination.  
**EFFECTS OF HIS ACTIVITY.**  
Long before the nominations were made, his activity knew no rest. There is not a part of the county he had not visited; there was scarcely a house he had not entered; there was scarcely a man to whom he had not made personal appeal; and many, yielding to his tale of poverty, of injustice, of persecution, with his chin, sallied out of the back door, and finding two Marshalls stationed there, he fired upon them without effect. The fire was returned, wounding Mallinee in the arm. He then ran toward a sugar cane patch, and one of the Marshalls fired, dropping him, but he immediately arose, and secreting himself among the thick stalks escaped. Mallinee is the head of an illicit distillery gang in that part of the county. Their operations are so systematic as to be almost impenetrable to them. He made all persons purchasing whiskey from him take an oath to stand by him to the last against the laws. The result is that every citizen within an extended radius not only refuses to become a witness against him, but will not afford food or accommodations to the Marshalls.

**Maine Republicans.**  
By Cable to the News.  
PORTLAND, Me., July 30.—The Republican convention was called to order by Blaine. Lewis Barker, of Bangor, was chosen chairman. The counties are represented by 903 delegates. The resolutions invite rigid scrutiny in the manner in which their responsibilities were discharged during the twenty-two years control of the State government. Endorsed the principle of prohibition in aid of temperance, and called upon the State to protect all citizens in civil, political and public rights. Declare our currency must be made as good as coin, and redeemable in gold. Arraigned the Democratic party on the ground that should it come into power, it would pay hundreds of millions of war claims to disloyal men, and say that as the Senate will soon be Democratic, the next House should be in Republican control. Governor Connor was renominated. After several addresses, the meeting adjourned.

**Washington Notes.**  
By Cable to the News.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 30.—A dispatch to the Post Office Department announces that in consequence of quarantine of Galveston against New Orleans, the mails between those points are interrupted.  
In the Cabinet to-day a letter from Mexican authorities was read by Secretary Evarts charging that Americans had been stealing cattle from Mexico. There was brief discussion; no action was taken.  
The Treasurer to-day made another call for five millions of five twenties. Principal and interest to be paid October 30th.

A National bank has been started at Deadwood, Dakota with a capital of \$50,000.  
Heavy rain fell during the past 24 hours. Considerable damage to business.  
**Lynching in Louisiana.**  
By Cable to the News.  
MONROE, La., July 30.—A party of masked men variously estimated at from forty to five hundred rode into Monroe at one o'clock this a. m., with the very active zeal which the party of the late Governor had been taught to believe the Democratic party is no more able to prove a remedy than the Republican; and these constitute a force the Democrats cannot afford to resist when taken in connection with the very active zeal which the party of the late Governor had been taught to believe the Democratic party is no more able to prove a remedy than the Republican; and these constitute a force the Democrats cannot afford to resist when taken in connection with the very active zeal which the party of the late Governor had been taught to believe the Democratic party is no more able to prove a remedy than the Republican; and these constitute a force the Democrats cannot afford to resist when taken in connection with the very active zeal which the party of the late Governor had been taught to believe the Democratic party is no more able to prove a remedy than the Republican; 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# DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

## ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street.

### THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

[The Ticket presented below is the form decided on by the Democratic Central Committee for Supreme and Superior Court Judges. The name of the Solicitor may be added thereto, for the District to which he belongs.]

#### FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For Chief Justice:

WILLIAM N. H. SMITH.

For Associate Justices:

THOMAS S. ASHE,

JOHN H. DILLARD,

#### FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

For Judge Seventh Judicial District:

JESSE F. GRAVES,

For Judge Eighth Judicial District:

ALPHONSO C. AVERY,

For Judge Ninth Judicial District:

JAMES C. L. GUDGER,

#### FOR SOLICITORS.

[The District Judicial nominations are given for the public information, but they do not constitute a part of the State ticket, as only one can be voted on the general ticket, and he only in the District to which he belongs.]

FOR SOLICITOR FIRST DISTRICT:

JAMES P. WHEDEBEE,

FOR SOLICITOR THIRD DISTRICT:

SWIFT GALLOWAY,

FOR SOLICITOR FOURTH DISTRICT:

JAMES D. MCIVER,

FOR SOLICITOR FIFTH DISTRICT:

FRED. N. STRUDWICK,

FOR SOLICITOR SIXTH DISTRICT:

WM. J. MONTGOMERY,

FOR SOLICITOR SEVENTH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH DOBSON,

FOR SOLICITOR EIGHTH DISTRICT:

JOSEPH S. ADAMS,

FOR SOLICITOR NINTH DISTRICT:

CHARLES S. FERGUSON.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

#### Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

of New Haven.

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:

WALTER L. STEELE,

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT F. ARMFIELD,

of Fred.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

#### Congressional Convention.

A Convention of the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth District, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty, given for Gov. Vance in 1876.

By order of District Executive Committee,

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Chairman.

July 2, 1878.

The Democratic papers in the District will please copy.

Last call—Register to-day.

Whoso registers to-day, may vote to-morrow.

A vote for Independent candidates is a vote to remain the State back to Radicalism.

The effect of the Senatorial bolt of 1872 is seen in the crop of Independent candidates, which, like noxious weeds, cumber the ground.

Through Independent disorganization of the Democratic party, the Radical party of 1870 may again return into power and puff in North Carolina.

It is already said that the opponent of Governor Vance will have a majority of the Legislature, and that he will not, therefore, go into the Democratic caucus.

Independents may be moved in some instances by good intentions, but such intentions will become the paving stones on which to again wheel the car of Radicalism.

In the county they have done their duty, and Democrats of the city are reminded that only to-day remains for them to complete the list of registration. Let there be no default about this matter.

The Virginia papers are not so squeamish respecting the treatment of their public men for whom the public manifest a decided partiality. The Norfolk Landmark is outspoken in its advocacy of the renomination of Congressman Goode.

General Clingman will persist in his effort to antagonize the News, while this paper as positively determines not to assault him, or seek his injury before the public. Having combated the position he has taken on the Senatorial question, and successfully met him at every point, the News, while dealing with him in plain terms, has sought to pluck no laurel from his brow. It has presented him—in just as favorable a light as he has never antagonized it. Still he is not happy.

The remaining Congressional Conventions in this State occur, for the first district, at Edenton, the eighth of August, the eighth district the same day; in this, the fourth, on the twenty-second and the fifth has not yet been named. When these nominations have all been made the Congressional campaign will have fully opened, and the Democratic policy touching National politics will be under full review and development. The Nationals will find in this campaign that Democracy occupies as advanced position on all solid measures of national legislation in

financial matters as its most active projectors could desire; and it would be well for these Conventions to put out some solid platforms covering the ground whereon the National hope to build in this State. There is and can be no difference of opinion between the Democracy of the South and West and the Nationals. The ground they occupy must be the same, and there is for both parties but one common enemy—the Republican party, whose legislation, bought with the gold of the bondholders and money monopolists, has ruined the country and brought the people to what they are at.

With the country people all at their respective polls, and the election in town absorbing all other interests, the merchants are not likely to have a very busy day. The opportunity will therefore be given them and their young men to go out and work for the interest of the Democratic ticket. They need not necessarily close their places of business, but none should fail to exert themselves from the rising to the setting of the sun. The country people complain that the townfolk do not work as hard as they, or the Radicals would never be successful. Show them that they are mistaken, for the city has done its duty before, but let it do it doubly now, and the success will pass to its credit. Every Democrat to the polls.

A Virginia correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian, writes thus of the Dismal Swamp Canal, a work in which Northeastern North Carolina feels a lively interest:—"I am in favor of all sorts of appropriations, to all sorts of canals, in large amounts, and as often as possible. But with me the 'Old Dismal' is a specialty. It was appropriated by the United States so long during the war that Uncle Samuel has about made up his mind to appropriate four hundred thousand dollars to the next session of Congress. Our present Representative has been indefatigable in assisting Uncle Samuel to this generous conclusion. If I know myself, I am for returning to the next Congress from this District John Good.

#### To-Morrow

The work of to-morrow will decide the fate of the State and largely influence the political destiny of the nation.

This August election of ours is no unimportant affair. It fires the signal campaign gun of the 'off year.' It opens the preliminary battle to the grand campaign of 1880, a contest the result of which will be more significant to this republic, than any battle of the Revolution.

To-morrow's vote in North Carolina will bear directly on the congressional campaigns in every State of the Union. If the Democracy here is found solid and victorious it will stimulate and encourage the Democracy everywhere, and correspondingly depress the Republican enemy. But if discussions and divisions shall have obtained among us, and the election returns show a practical defeat, the effect upon the Democracy of other States will be adverse ratio.

For the State ticket there is no degree of danger and no solicitude felt. The Judiciary having no opposition, there has been no contest for it and nothing worthy the name of campaign. Eight of the nine districts will elect the Solicitors nominated by the Democratic party. Our candidates for these positions have all made admirable and vigorous campaigns, and to them has mainly fallen the duty of preserving the party unity. Aside from the work of these gentlemen there has been no general campaign to awaken enthusiasm in the ranks of the Democratic voters. In this dearth of stagnant politics because of the lifelessness of opposition, the district candidates and the press have done what they could to maintain party organization. Their work has been faithful, tomorrow's results must show what effect.

It is in the county contests that the danger of disintegration has been apprehended. There the Radicals have been neither dead nor asleep. Abandoning the general campaign they resorted to guerrilla tactics, and they have industriously bushwhacked from every county stump. They have, in this sort of warfare, appeared in places where before they had no organization. Throwing off the old worn Radical uniform, they come in the disguise of Independents and the new livery of Nationalism. Only in those counties where they feel their majority assured do they present the Radical colors or candidates hitherto identified with the Radical party. Their managers and manipulators have wrought upon the discontented and induced dissatisfied Democrats to run in opposition to the party candidate. In some other counties, Democrats, secure from the Radicals in any event, have offered in opposition to the party nominee, feeling that Democracy could suffer no defeat, whoever triumphed. All Independents are not Radicals, and all Independent candidates are not running under Radical inspiration and encouragement. But to the Radical managers themselves it is all the same. Anybody to beat the Democratic nominee, for such is a Democratic defeat. It demoralizes and disintegrates, and the Republicans hope to turn over their own account two years hence. Every Independent candidate in the State, from Surveyor to Senator, has a hearty good wish of every Republican, and every Independent elected will by them be claimed a Radical gain.

Therefore, it behooves every Democrat to support and stand by the party nominee. It is the Democratic party, and not its individual members, that is on trial before the people of the State and country to-morrow. If men vote against the party nominee to defeat an unwor-

thy man and elect a worthy, the fact counts abroad as a blow only at the Democratic party. Defeat your party nominee and elect this better man, better party man in your place, yet the result is counted a Democratic defeat. The Democratic party of North Carolina must not be defeated this year. Party organization must be maintained at all hazards. Democratic success means the success of Democratic nominees.

#### The Last Day.

This last day of the campaign finds the public mind pretty well made up. It is doubtful if to-day's work changes as many votes as there will be speeches made.

The last opportunity for work, therefore, is to-morrow. Whatever is now done must be done at the polls. There is much important work to be done there. Not that men must intimidate or prevent voters their free expression of choice. To see that they have that choice, and vote understandingly, is precisely the work in hand.

In North Carolina men are, under Democratic auspices, allowed to vote as they please, and are protected in that right. It was only under the regime of Radicalism that intimidation was learned in this State, and now, wherever they dare show their hands, Radicals still practice the intimidation of voters. They do not permit the colored men to vote the Democratic ticket if they can prevent it. It is the business of good, law-abiding, freedom-loving men, the Democrats of this State are, to see that the colored people vote for whom they choose, whether Democrat or Radical, and if Democrat, he does so under the fullest guarantee of protection.

Work at the polls does not necessarily mean corrupt or violent work. It never had a suspicion of such significance here before the era of Radicalism, and now that the State is a Democratic State, governed by Democratic rules, and its elections operating by Democratic machinery, work at the polls must mean good, honest Democratic work. The people are to be got to the polls. The aged, infirm and lame must be assisted to get there, for they have, if possible, a greater interest in good government than their strong and more fortunate neighbors. Once on the ground they must be provided with tickets. All cannot read, and many read but indifferently. Not only are there Radical tickets to be scrutinized, but there are spurious tickets to be imposed on the people. It will be necessary for every Democratic voter to know from whom he receives his ticket, high moral to be, and the success of the party for the Radicals are trying to surreptitiously run in an Independent Judge by having the name of William M. Coker in the place of James C. L. Gudger in the Ninth District.

Be on guard against Radical tricks of every device. Not alone on the State ticket but in the county elections they will have false tickets at the polls. Be sure that your ballot is the regular Democratic ticket, and then vote it.

#### The Ishmaelite of Orange.

Mr. Josiah Turner is an incorrigible foe and an unforgiving enemy. His hand against every man and every man's hand against him, he is the most striking illustration of the political Ishmaelite ever presented. From being the most violent and implacable foe of Radicalism, he now pours out the vitals of his wrath and indignation upon the Democratic party. No prominent Democrat of the State has escaped his denunciation. He denounces, right and left, everybody and everything. The Radicals take their portion in good part, laughing at it as but the reproduction of the "old editorial." They are practical in politics, whatever else may be said of them, and make fish of all that come into their net. Mr. Turner is the recognized Radical candidate for the House, in Orange, and will receive the vote of that party. He claims for himself that he is an Independent, but the Radicals say "he is our man, and we must support him, for, like Nichols and Gorman, of old, Turner is with us." Surely, no Democrat in Orange can vote for a man of such associations, political surroundings and following as the Josiah Turner of to-day. It is the most melancholy instance of fallen greatness and lost popularity on record. It is worse than any known case of open political debauchery. And no humane man can fail to sympathize for him in his condition. His conduct and attitude toward all men forbid sympathy with him. From a sense of self-respect, and appreciating what was due to his own manhood, the News determined not to fight Mr. Turner in this campaign. His record and conduct it showed up two years ago, and it was thought time to let him alone. As an Independent, merely, it had no right to single him out from others, and he was deemed altogether too small game in a flock of bigger and unwounded ducks. Some have contented themselves with striking at Mr. Turner and going no higher.

The News has preferred to apply its pruning hook to the upper branches of the Independent tree, perched somewhere among the branches of which is a young and lusty crowing Senatorial cock. The Orange county jury of the public will to-morrow decide the case of Mr. Turner. Should he be found hereafter on the "jury of the legislature," of which there is no real danger, the News might feel constrained to deal with him as a rejuvenated gladiator, restored to the arena. But until then give him a rest.

#### Negroes Killed in a Riot.

By Telegraph to the News.

New York, July 30.—A Jacksonville, Fla., special says a mob of negroes tried to release a prisoner at Jacksonville, Alachua county, Sunday. A riot ensued, in which two negroes were killed and another fatally wounded.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

The fall session opens August 1st, 1878. Tuition, \$5.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application. MISS E. N. GRANT, Principal. J. 27-dawm

### Raleigh Male Academy.

THIS UNDESIGNED WILL open the Raleigh Male Academy on the 1st Monday, (2nd day) of September 1878. Tuition, \$5.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application. MISS E. N. GRANT, Principal. J. 27-dawm

### Winston Male Academy.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND MODERN. J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal. With complete assistants. Full Session will begin August 5th and close December 21st, 1878. Tuition in Primary Department, \$7.50; English, \$2.50; Classical, \$1.50. Term Fee \$1.00. Board in private families and boarding houses, from \$8 to \$12 per month. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and all modern languages. Location as to health, social, moral and religious advantages cannot be surpassed. A local law publishes the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of the place. For full particulars, send for Circular. June 13-14

### STAUNTON Female Seminary

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Teachers, including Mrs. Gen. J. B. Stuart, competent, kind. Terms \$20.00. Extras low. Good board. Climate mild, healthy. Extra-attendance prohibited. Discipline excellent. Not sent for military purposes. Secession. Jy 31-1m

### Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C.

For Young Ladies.

The Seventh Annual Session commences on Thursday the 22nd September, 1878. Experienced and first class instructors employed in every department. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, course, etc., apply to REV. E. R. BULLWELL & SON, Raleigh, N. C. Jy 23-1m

### KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL, NEAR AMHERST C. H., VA.

H. A. STRODE (MATH. MEDALIST, U. V. A.) Principal and instructor in Mathematics, H. C. Book, J. B. L. L. V. A. (Geomet. Asst. Ins. Latin, U. V. A.) Associate Principal. This school is a preparatory to the University of Virginia, and embraces in its course every branch of the liberal education of the State. For testimonials as to its general character, and particularly as to its discipline, its high moral to be, and the success of the students, see the Catalogue. TERMS FOR HALF SESSION: BOARD AND TUITION, \$125. This charge may be reduced in many cases to \$85, by boarding in private families near the school. The seventh session begins September 12th, 1878. TESTIMONIAL. The success which the Kenmore High School has achieved under the energetic and conscientious administration of its Principal and his able Assistant, and the preparation and training of its pupils, who have secured the University of Virginia, have fully justified the recommendation of this excellent school as a very successful educational foundation, and I trust it will continue for many years to do good work for our State and country. C. S. VENABLE, Prof. Math., U. V. A. Jy 9-6ed2m

### RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1878.

The advantages of a first-class Seminary are offered on

TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Board per month, \$13.00. English Tuition per month, \$4.00. Extra Tuition as to Latin, \$5.00. For Catalogue apply to F. F. HARGROVE, Principal. Jy 14-dawm

### STRONG'S LAW SCHOOL.

THE NEXT REGULAR SESSION OF THIS institution will begin on Monday the 2nd of September next, and continue till the first day of January, 1879. Applicants will, however, be received at any time and lectures will be delivered during vacation to those coming in the City and vicinity. Occasional lectures will be delivered to the school by distinguished members of the Raleigh Bar.

The advantages which this city offers to the student in the best libraries, in opportunities for attending the courts, which are in session more than half the year, and in meeting members of the bar and other prominent gentlemen, surpasses those of any other locality in the State.

For one hundred dollars for which the student can attend as long as he may choose. The board can be had for \$10 to \$18, per month.

For further particulars, address, GEORGE V. STRONG, New Windsor College, for both sexes opens Sept. 15th. Separate buildings and classes. Experienced instructors. Terms \$40 per year. Address, Rev. A. M. KELLY, D. D., Jy 9-11-10ed1m

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### The Long Island Box Co.

28 & 30 West Broadway, N. Y.

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